



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and it now appears, that the Americans are alarmed for the safety of Baltimore. If a town of such magnitude should be destroyed, so deplorable an event would greatly increase the hostility of the public mind in America, towards Britain. They would then remember Baltimore, as the Danes now recollect the attack on Copenhagen.

The "burn, sink, and destroy" system of maritime war, unhappily transferred to land operations, on the continental coast of America by the British forces, and on the continent of Europe by the licence of legal governments, is a most unhappy aggravation of the calamities of war, which, on both continents, seems to degenerate into Indian manners, and savage morality. We find a report of the blockading squadrons on the American coast having left their stations, and we are willing to hope, that some armistice, preparatory to treaty, may have taken place in that part of the world. We are not among those who would wish the four corners of the world set in flames; rather than negotiate a ge-

neral peace with Napoleon. Two envoys of high character, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, are at present on their passage to Europe, and will probably represent the Republic of America in the Congress of Emperors and Kings. Surely a gilt card of invitation (however long delayed,) will yet be sent to my Lord Castlereagh. Surely he will not be put into a diplomatic "coventry," after having done so much in ratifying the chaffering and changing of territories, made by Russia and Sweden, without their ever once deigning to consult the inclinations of the poor people, who are handed over, like the Russian serfs, attached as live-stock to the estate. America will then take its sovereign station in the European Congress; and it is to be concluded, that inasmuch as she protests against exclusive maritime rights; she will identify herself with the predominant influence of that congress, thus disengaging herself from particular negotiation with Britain, and the formation of any SEPARATE PEACE.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

From the 20th May to the 20th June, 1813.

The seasonable rains which fell about the beginning of this month have greatly improved the crops; the flax in particular, which for several weeks had a very unfavourable appearance, has been much benefited by them, and although, in general reckoned thinner than usual, is likely to be more productive than was expected; the quantity sown is thought to be not much more than half of the average of other years.

The wheat and oat crops, in a general way, look well; a smaller quantity of barley has been sown this season than usual, owing, as is believed, to the farmers having, by the great price of wheat been induced to employ the principal part of their best land in that grain; of course, barley may be expected to be high at market this season.

The potato crops were generally planted in good time, and have a promising appearance, and there is a prospect of an abundant crop of hay, both of the natural and artificial grasses.

Provisions have very unexpectedly advanced in price in the course of this month; oatmeal, which at one time was so low as from 20 to 24 shillings, now brings from 23 to 29 shillings per cwt., and potatoes in some districts are selling so high as ten-pence per stone.